

# JORDAN TIMES

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## Thirty eight injured in Belfast

BELFAST, Apr. 3 (AFP) — Thirty-eight people were injured, six of them seriously, when a bomb blew up in a ground-floor bar here this afternoon, bringing the first floor of the building down on the drinkers.

A witness said the casualty toll could have been even higher if the explosion had occurred half an hour later, when numerous customers were expected to watch the classic "Grand National" horse race, run at Aintree, Liverpool, on television.

## se: Chance

peace must  
t be wasted

Louisiana, Apr. 3 (AFP) — South African Prime Minister Vorster will visit Israel for four days, official sources in Jerusalem said today.

The date for the visit has been announced as expected to coincide with Easter and to be in part a pilgrimage to Christ.

The language Jerusalem Post says in its report that Israeli officials were doubtful Vorster's trip would be an official visit.

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## Lebanese leaders jockey for power

BEIRUT, April 3 (Agencies). — Lebanese left and rightwingers battled in the mountains outside Beirut today regardless of the 10-day truce proclaimed by socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt.

In the capital, there was sporadic shooting, mostly by snipers, and the first 24 hours of the truce brought no visible sign of progress towards a political solution.

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## Deportees tell reporters:

## Israel wants to empty West Bank of skilled Arabs



Doctor Abdul Aziz Al Haj Ahmad (left) and Doctor Ahmad Hanzeh Al Natsheh speak with reporters at Amman Airport on Friday.

AMMAN April 3 (JT) — Two Palestinian doctors who were recently deported from the occupied West Bank, by the Israeli authorities testified today that their deportation is part of an on-going Israeli plan to empty the West Bank of highly skilled professionals in all fields.

Doctors Abdul Aziz Al Haj Ahmad from Bireh and Ahmad Hanzeh Al Natsheh of Hebron were speaking upon their arrival from Beirut, at Amman Airport on Friday. They had been taken, blindfolded, to the Lebanese-Israeli ceasefire line and left there on March 27.

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## After arriving in Paris

## launches military talks with d'Estaing

3 (Agencies). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, upon his arrival in Paris Saturday, stands at attention with French Minister Robert Calley who received him at Orly Airport. Sadat is on a three day visit to France where he will meet the French President.

His discussions follow visits by two high-level French officials said by French President d'Estaing this morning for a three day visit to France.

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## Kissinger gains more support for Egyptian planes sale

WASHINGTON, April 3 (R) — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has won significant support for the administration's proposal to sell six C-130 military transport planes to Egypt.

After he had put the administration's case to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday, two influential members, Senators Hubert Humphrey and Jacob Javits, said, Dr. Kissinger had given the necessary assurances to allay their doubts about the sale.

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## Short Sighted Policy

While President Anwar Sadat tours Europe to drum up support for Arab causes and to shop for arms, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is apparently meeting with some success in convincing Congress not to block the sale of C-130 Hercules transport planes to Egypt.

By abrogating Egypt's friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union, President Sadat has put himself in a very difficult position. By his own account, it would take him something like twenty years to replace all the arms of the Egyptian army from European sources. A more conservative estimate put forward by experts in Bonn recently is that the process of re-equipment would take at least twelve years.

A further difficulty, again pointed out by President Sadat himself, is that there are only two realistic sources for the quantities of arms that he needs; these are the two superpowers. Since he has irretrievably cut his bridges with the Soviet Union, he has to turn to the United States.

The response he is getting from the United States is very discouraging. With Congress bagging over the sale of six transport planes, the outlook for further arms sales is very bleak indeed. For the remainder of this year, Egypt can expect no more arms from the U.S.

The cause for Sadat's tribulations is the Zionist lobby in Washington. There is a wave of unreasonable fear in Israel that if the Arabs were to obtain Western arms it would nullify the qualitative edge Israel enjoys in the Middle East balance of arms. This is a bit of regrettable prejudice regarding the superiority of Western arms and training over eastern (Soviet) ones.

What the Israelis overlook is that, while they can deprive Sadat from the source of arms he needs, they cannot keep Egypt from turning once again to the Soviet Union. Arms are more essential to Egypt than Sadat or any one man. The Egyptian army will not stand idly by while its arsenal turns into a pile of scrap iron, regardless of the economic benefits or prosperity that Sadat might bring the country through his Western oriented policy.

Israel is not pursuing a very enlightened policy in this regard. If Egypt were to depend almost exclusively on the United States for its supply of arms, then the U.S. administration and Congress could control that supply, allowing Israel the edge it desires. However, if Congress balks at the sale of six transport planes it would be a sound "slap" in Sadat's face, as Kissinger told to Congress recently. Yesterday, he added that it would be an "extraordinary" act of "discrimination." Dr. Kissinger pointed out that the political impact of denying arms to Egypt would be extremely serious and could well contribute to the overthrow of Sadat and his replacement by a less "moderate" leader, meaning one less palatable to American tastes.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour Friday said that what H.M. King Hussein told businessmen in Chicago was true in that the Israeli policy has been to buy time and hold territory. But it is also true, says the paper, that in the West Bank there is a revolt against Israel's continued occupation and wicked machination, that ought to lead to more tension and threats to peace. Al Dustour points out that the "Day of the Land" uprising which originated in the territory occupied in 1948, had its wide repercussions not only in the West Bank but throughout the Arab and Muslim World as well. This means that Israeli occupation will always be contested and fought with the utmost vigour and determination, and that Israel's reliance on the element of time is of no avail and dangerous. "In such case the United States should shoulder its responsibility — as the King has said — and press upon Israel to evacuate the occupied land, so that the world may be spared the disasters of another conflagration," the paper concluded.

Al Shaah on the other hand stressed that tension in the West Bank and Galilee is still mounting, as a result of the Israeli arbitrary actions and roundups of scores of people in both areas. It noted with satisfaction that a truce has at last been effected in Lebanon, which gives the Arabs freedom to focus their attention more on events in the occupied territories. The paper suggests it is high time to convene an Arab summit to consider the deteriorating situation there, to provide as much aid as possible to re-inforce the uprising, and at the same time to open the eyes of the world to the potential dangers, if the Israeli occupation was allowed to continue.

"Rhetoric only in support of the revolt will remain as 'grasping at straws in the wind,' the paper says. Al Rai says that in its latest declarations about Lebanon, Syria has brought all Lebanese warring factions back to their senses and natural size... It recalls that when Damascus retracted its mediation efforts some time ago, Lebanon was engulfed in a vacuum, which might have been filled by a Lebanese military force, or by 'Arabising' the conflict through Arab military intervention or 'internationalising' it through a debate in the United Nations Security Council.

Too many traps, Al Rai added, were laid down for Lebanon, that needed a Lebanese "patriotic stand." When the Lebanese leaders failed to act, Damascus acted.

Al Nahar of Beirut took the issue from another angle. With some reservation, the paper welcomed the American mediatory initiative in the person of Mr. Dean Brown who, it says, has arrived at the appropriate moment with a "carte blanche" to solve the crisis...

Al Nahar adds that the Lebanese people had enough of war. They tried all kinds of mediation. Let the Americans now try themselves... Brown might succeed during the ten-day truce. The people of Lebanon have taken too many lives and received too much money. For a long time they have been yearning to shout "farewell to arms... farewell to war... farewell to plunder and robbery... to abduction, to sniping to killing, to destruction..."

Cairo's Al Ahram thinks that President Anwar Sadat's visit to West Germany has fulfilled its objectives on the political and economic levels alike. Sadat's visit, the paper says, has helped to 'rectify' the German people's failure to recognise that the Palestine issue is the core and substance of the Middle East dispute, and that achievement of a just and durable peace in the area depends on the restoration to the Palestinians of their right for self-determination and the establishment of their own state... The President's visit also made Bonn realise the importance of economic stability, and took the bold step of providing Egypt with unstinted aid for its reconstructional and development programmes," Al Ahram concluded.

## Phosphate exports up 200% in 1 year

AMMAN. — The Phosphates Company Chairman Natheer Rashed and the company's Director of Sales returned here Saturday after having toured Nationalist China and Japan, where they concluded long term agreements concerning the export of Jordanian phosphates to these two countries until 1980.

Phosphate exports during March, Company sources said, reached 186,766 tons against 61,748 in the same period last year.

## Arab Red Crescent, Cross expected to denounce Israelis

AMMAN. — The President of the National Red Crescent Society Dr. Ahmad Abu Qura left here Saturday for Damascus to attend the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies 5-day conference which is to be held there Monday.

The conferees will discuss the working plan of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross group for the present year, said Dr. Abu Qura, besides unifying their position at the International Diplomatic conference of the Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies scheduled for April 27 in Geneva.

It is expected he concluded, that the Arab group will submit at the Geneva conference a memorandum on the situation of the Arabs under Israeli occupation and denounce the continuous violations by the Israelis of their human rights.

## Irbid flourishes as a touristic area

IRBID. — The commercial and touristic situation here has largely improved as a result of the open door policy practised by both Syria and Jordan, said the Mayor of Irbid Mohammad Ahmad Salim Saturday.

The government is actively supporting the various projects implemented in this region, in particular that of the Jordanian Himme project, he added.

The necessary measures he concluded have been taken to develop this Health resort to enable it to accommodate local and foreign tourists.

## NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday sent a congratulatory cable to the Hungarian President on the occasion of Hungary's Independence day.

● AMMAN. — A Royal decree was issued Saturday approving the bilateral air transport agreement concluded between Jordan and Syria.

● AMMAN. — Mr. Suhail Tal took the constitutional oath Saturday before HRH Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, at the Royal Hashemite Court as Jordan's ambassador to Oman.

Mr. Zuhair Khair also took the constitutional oath as Jordan's ambassador to India.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Supply Salah Jum'a received Saturday the South Korean ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Culture and Information Salah Abu Zeid received Saturday the President of the Jordan Press Association Suleiman Arar, the Director of the Arab Centre for Information Studies Azubair Saiful Islam, who is a member of the central committee of the Algerian Liberation Front.

● AMMAN. — A ten day labour culture course started Saturday morning at the Labour Culture Institute in Aqaba. This is the second course of that nature to be organised this year. 24 workers from the various Aqaba - private and public institutions are attending.



'You watch where you're going or you'll get a kick in the pants.'

## Barakat attends international tourism conference in Belgium

AMMAN. — The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat, left here Saturday for Brussels to attend the Second International Tourism conference which is to be held there between April 5-8.

Mr. Barakat, before his departure, said that the conference will discuss means to activate tourism during the holidays, in particular cultural tourism besides discussing the establishment of tourist hotels and centres.

Mr. Barakat, during the conference will give a lecture on the relation between tourism and holidays as well as explaining to his audience the various touristic projects implemented by Jordan besides those which it will implement during the five year plan.

The Minister of Tourism will also get into contact with Belgian tourist officials to consolidate relations between the two countries in this field.

Mr. Barakat was seen off at the airport by several high ranking Ministry of Tourism officials.

## Japanese banking exiles wish to return to Beirut

TOKYO, Apr. 3 (AFP) — Japanese banks have virtually closed their offices in Beirut banking sources here said today.

The government-financed Export-Import Bank and six other banks had opened their offices in Beirut soon after the 'oil crisis' in late 1973, they said.

The building housing the Sanwa Bank office in Beirut has been destroyed in the civil war, they said. Sanwa is Japan's fifth ranking city bank.

The restoration of Beirut's role as the principal financial centre in the Middle East would take a long time, according to Japanese banking representatives.

But they are ready to return to Beirut again from London as soon as the city returns to normal, the sources added.

## Libya, Togo to step up cooperation

LOME, Apr. 3 (R) Libya and Togo agreed to step up cooperation in agriculture and mining, an official communique said today.

The communique was published after a visit by nine Libyan experts who met Mining Minister Ayite Gachin Mivedor and President Eyadema.

## Jordan participates in food security committee

AMMAN. — The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture will represent Jordan at the meetings of the International Committee on Food Security to be held at the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) headquarters in Rome Monday.

The four-day meetings will discuss, said Mr. Ghazzawi, World reserves in grains and ensure their export to some 42 countries.

Mr. Ghazzawi will also discuss during his stay in Rome, with the group of nations specialised in the financing of agricultural development projects, their financing three Jordanian agricultural projects, which the Ministry of Agriculture had previously submitted to the FAO via its regional office in Cairo for study. These are projects to increase production of wheat, developing areas irrigated

## Britain extends technical assistance to Syria

LONDON, April 3, (R). — Britain is to provide Syria with industrial equipment worth about £47,000 the Ministry of Overseas Development announced today.

The tool and dye making equipment, to help Syria's industrial training programme, will be the first major item of aid provided for Syria since the resumption of British technical assistance to the country last year.

Britain hopes soon to provide British experts in tool and dye making to back up the machinery now being supplied to Syria.

## J.-S. Maritime meets Monday

AMMAN. — The board of administration of the Jordanian Maritime Company will meet Monday in Amman.

The board is to discuss the role of the company in supporting maritime transport and its development in both Jordan and Syria.

Jordan will be represented at the meetings by the Director of the port of Aqaba, Ahmad Shabsugh, the Corporation Director General Khrena and Saleh Ali Ridwan, Comptroller at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

The Jordanian-Syrian Maritime Company was established in 1964 with Latakia as its base.

The board is to discuss the role of the company in supporting maritime transport and its development in both Jordan and Syria.

It also includes books on the most modern methods in teacher training.

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## Japanese personalities to advertise for Lockheed truth

OKYO, Apr. 2 (AFP) — A group of Japanese celebrities are to appear in the New York Times to advertise for Lockheed truth.

The ad, to appear in the New York Times on April 7, will bear the signatures of 24 well-known persons, including journalist TV personalities, an actress, an actor and a Buddhist priest.

The move to put the one million yen (\$3,300-dollar) ad in the Times was initiated by seven members of the group, called the "Ad Hoc Committee of Citizens to Uncover the Lockheed Scandal of Tokyo," including Prof. Hiroyoshi Ishikawa of Seijo University and Takeji Maeda, a TV personality.

Entitled, "Your Decision kills Japanese democracy," the ad urges President Gerald Ford to change his decision to attack conditions on the release of the Lockheed

material supplied to Japan. "The Japanese have a suspicion that our government is not seriously attempting to elucidate the event to the extent of even hiding the truth," the ad says.

"Another problem," it says, "is that the American government may be cooperating with the Japanese government in covering up the truth."

The part of the ad addressed to the American people asks that Americans "stand up for our appeal writing letters, sending telegrams and telephoning the president, local newspapers and radio and TV stations."

It also asks U.S. citizens to write to the committee expressing their opinion on the scandal and to support the cause of the group.



HELLO COUNTRYMEN. — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat waves to Egyptian community members upon his arrival in Paris Saturday. Sadat is on a three day visit to France. (AP wirephoto).

## Is the U.S. about to repeat the Angola debacle?

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — Is the United States, which heeded the losing side in Angola, making similar policy mistakes in southern Africa?

A number of African affairs specialists in and out of the government here believe it is. They fear that the Ford administration's policies, most particularly the warning to Cuba to keep its troops out of southern Africa, if continued will result in the United States alienating moderate black African leaders and ending up on the losing side, as the United States did in Angola.

This deep concern emerges from talks with a number of Washington sources in recent days. Many say American strategy is fluid in dealing with the approaching crisis in Rhodesia and Namibia, and that there remains little time for the United States to alter its policies regarding those nations if it is not to alienate moderate black African leaders.

What is needed, in this view, is renewed public recognition by the United States of the rights of black Africans to majority participation in both governments, flat U.S. refusal to support "militarily either white government, and public support of moderate black African leaders."

They add that the United States also must provide economic aid to African nations led by moderate black leaders, such as Mozambique and Zambia—both of which have been sustaining difficult economic times as a direct result of the current turmoil.

But these sources also acknowledge that taking such steps would be difficult for the U.S. government. They say it would require a major shift in the Ford

administration's position; and would be difficult—if not impossible—to convince a majority in Congress to support.

They believe, however, the alternative is for the United States to invite almost certain rejection from moderate black African leaders who still would like to have good relations with Washington, if only in order to lessen their dependence on the Soviet Union for military and economic assistance.

In this view, several sources say, the United States has only five or six months in which to alter its African policy. By then, they believe black African nations may begin moving against white-dominated Rhodesia.

Once that occurs, sources here believe, moderate black African leaders will be unable to prevent their people from wiping out the white rule.

It is known here that there were sharp divisions within the Ford administration last year over its Angola policy.

Publicly, President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger were urging that \$28 million in American military equipment be provided to two Angolan factions; when Congress refused to go along, the administration blamed Congress for causing the two factions to lose.

At the same time, many officials in the government's intelligence-gathering areas were reporting that the Angolan war already was lost; that the two Western-backed factions, especially the one in northern Angola, had no chance of winning.

The United States' only chance of influence, they were telling top administration officials, was

to stay out of the internal conflict and work diplomatically with the pro-Marxist faction—which, as they forecast, ultimately won.

Some of these same officials—as well as nongovernment specialists testifying before the Senate subcommittee on African affairs—now see the Ford administration as moving to repeat that Angolan mistake.

The Caluque dam on the Cunene River sits in the dry scrub land of southern Angola like the bull's-eye of a target.

White South African troops bristle all around it—wondering if the victorious Angola forces, backed by Cubans, will attack them, wondering if the Namibia (South-West Africa) liberation movement will start taking potshots at them, wondering just how important this dam and hydroelectric project are anyway.

The answer given by South African is evasive. It is important—but not too important.

Analysts say this stance is taken because the Cunene scheme is designed to be tied into the whole power grid of South Africa—something the South Africans are not eager for the world to know.

The project, which is being built with South African money under a 1969 treaty signed with the Portuguese, is in a kind of legal limbo now that the Portuguese have left Angola.

The government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) must decide whether to honour the treaty and what to do about the thousands of South African troops now guarding the dam and the border with Namibia.

South Africans say they will defend the almost completed dam and Ruacana Falls project because it is vital to provide water and power to Ovamboland, the black homeland just to the south in Namibia. But experts point out that that water for the 350,000 blacks in Ovamboland could not be considered crucial to the white regime in South Africa.

The real questions is: Does South Africa consider Namibia worth defending? (According to the United Nations, South Africa is ruling Namibia illegally under a now terminated mandate from the League of Nations.)

Namibia is rich in gem diamonds, copper, lead, zinc, iron, tungsten, and most important, uranium. But exploitation of these mineral deposits is dependent on availability of water and power.

Without Cunene, Namibia may not be worth the bother. Water is almost more valuable than gold in the semi-desert of Namibia. There is no all-year river inside Namibia. The capital, Windhoek, is the only city in the world that sometimes recycles its sewage water.

But the water to be diverted to Ovamboland from the Cunene is only token, analysts say. The plans drawn up by Escom, the South African agency running the Cunene facility, show only one main water artery going into Ovamboland—to Oshakati, a white-populated town in the black homeland.

The lion's share of the power from Cunene is to be used for industries, especially the Rossing uranium mine, which is expected to go into operation in 1977. At present electric power for mines like the big copper mine at Tsumeb comes from stations fired by coal, which must be brought from South Africa.

An official of Amax, a U.S. firm that is part owner of the Tsumeb mine, said that Tsumeb would hook up with the Cunene-South Africa grid system if the power was cheaper. The company would not give a direct yes or no when asked if it was considering trying to sell its 30 per cent share of Tsumeb.

The Rossing mine has just begun and is hooked to stay. The British government, which has signed a contract running through 1982, evidently feels this uranium is vital.

According to a former British foreign service official Britain was convinced by the British firm Rio Tinto Zinc to put off Australian and Canadian uranium explorations and to invest in the Rossing mine instead.

Those financing the project

## Nazareth clashes highlight resentment of Arabs in Israel

NAZARETH, April 3 (R). — Ugly clashes between Arabs and security forces in Galilee, with the death of six civilians, have brought demands for a better deal for Israel's half-million strong Arab community.

The day of rioting in the Biblical hills north of Nazareth, has been called "Black Tuesday" by some newspaper.

It came as a bitter shock to many Israelis who believed that within their own borders at least they were living comfortably at peace with their Arab neighbours.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has blamed the disturbances on the Rakah communist party, which he said was seeking to destroy Israeli-Arab cooperation built up over 28 years.

Most political commentators however do not see it quite that simply. Newspaper comment has almost universally concluded that the riots reflected widespread grievances among Israel's Arabs—which the communist party simply brought out into the open.

The one-day strike was called by the Rakah party to protest at the requisitioning of about 500 hectares (1,500 acres) of Arab land as part of a new development project which will in effect bring about a redistribution of population.

The areas being taken over al-

so included some Jewish-owned land and some already owned by the government. The new housing will be partly for Arabs, but mostly for Jews.

But the takeover was still seen by Arabs in Nazareth and surrounding villages as further evidence of the government's declared desire to boost the Jewish population in an area which is at present predominantly Arab. And the strike became a peg for other complaints.

On the 28 years since the Jewish state was founded, Israeli Arabs, with a higher birth rate than Jews, have increased from about 150,000 to an estimated 520,000.

The Galilee, a picturesque region that calls to mind pictures of Biblical days, was designated an Arab area in the 1947 United Nations partition plan, but the region was captured by Israeli forces in the following year and incorporated into the Jewish state.

Israel's Arabs do not serve in the army, they have only five members in the 120-seat Knesset (parliament), cannot become full members of the Labour Party and hold few responsible positions. There are no Arab Israelis in the foreign service or senior posts at home.

The most gifted professional

men mainly work as lawyers, doctors or teachers, usually among fellow Arabs.

A scientist educated for 10 years in the United States and now living here told Reuter he was working as a teacher in a girls' school and could not get a job in his chosen profession.

Educational facilities for Arabs have lagged far behind those for Jews and social contact between the slightly shabby Arab city and the spacious avenues and new apartment blocks of "Nazareth Illit"—the Jewish twin town—is virtually nil.

It was in this atmosphere of generalised dissatisfaction that Mr. Tawfik Zayyad, a nationalist Arab poet and acknowledged Marxist, swept to power as mayor last December.

Mr. Zayyad, also a member of parliament, charged corruption by previous administrations. His democratic front—a loose grouping of business and professional men, intellectuals and left-wingers—received a massive show of support from electors.

The Israeli administration is generally agreed to have played the situation clumsily, two ministers publicly warned that development aid to the city would be cut off if a communist mayor were elected. Mr. Zayyad said the threat could not have helped him more.

The mayor was one of the key movers behind the strike, which was supposed to simply close down shops, factories and schools. Few thought it would have such tragic consequences.

With the protest day receiving much advance publicity the administration made clear it would not stand passively by. Although 25 out of 48 Arab councils refused to participate in the demonstration, the authorities still moved thousands of police and soldiers into the area.

It is still being argued who is to blame for the situation getting out of control. Mr. Rabin and his ministers claim security forces fired only when their lives were endangered. As the demonstrators were unarmed, this has become a point of controversy.

In one case a car with four police was surrounded and set ablaze. The police began firing straight into the demonstrators and three civilians were killed. In another incident, mobs attacked an army truck with stones.

The Arabs on the other hand say the very presence of a heavily armed force with armoured trucks, machine-guns, tear-gas, rifles and riot sticks inflamed resentment.

In Cana—where Jesus traditionally turned water into wine at a marriage feast—what began as a stone-throwing demonstration by schoolboys and youths developed into a pitched battle as soldiers chased the youngsters into alleyways, peppered the school building with bullets and charged with batons.

Defenders of the security actions say the soldiers and police acted only to restore order. Critics, including Jews, ask whether it was necessary to send in such a large force at all and argue that the one-day strike should have been allowed to run its course.

Recriminations are still flying. But there is no doubt, newspaper editorials say, that Jewish-Arab relations in Israel have been dealt a heavy blow.

The communists tabled a motion of no confidence in the government. Enraged by the refusal of other members to enter the Knesset to hear them, their members screamed abuse, called the government "murderers" and nearly came to blows later in one of the noisiest scenes witnessed in the Knesset.

The newspaper Maariv called the riots "the blackest day in the history of relations between Jews and Arabs in the state of Israel." The Jerusalem Post said: "There is a widespread feeling that the entire approach to the Arab minority needs to be reviewed."

The Rakah communists could be voted down with ease, the paper said, but "the prospect of Rakah's continued growth... towards a position of actual hostility must be faced."

The trade union organ Davar said neither an anti-communist offensive or action by security forces would remove the fundamental need to rethink Israel's policy towards its Arab minority.

The left-wing Al Hamishmar said the best way to defeat the communist party was to integrate Arab citizens fully, with equal rights in all areas of life.

## Wine war continues to ferment

NIMES, SOUTHERN FRANCE, Apr. 3 (AFP) — Thousands of French winegrowers protesting against imports of cheap Italian wine marched through Nimes and other towns in southern France.

The demonstrations came only hours after an examining magistrate charged winegrower Albert Tisseyre with attempted homicide for his part in a gun battle with police near Narbonne on March 4, in which a winegrower and a riot police officer were killed. Protest leaders pledged that the demonstrations would take place under the watchwords "determination and calm."

A spokesman for the winegrower said they would "keep cool heads" despite the charges against Mr. Tisseyre, who was arrested earlier this week after he was identified from press photographs of the shootout.

About 2,000 paraded through Nimes, flanked by members of various unions and local communist and socialist leaders. Another 4,000 to 5,000 assembled at Carcassonne for a similar demonstration, which was held at Beziers.

The southern French winegrowers complain they are being put at of business by imports of cheap Italian wine which is mixed to French table wines to give them added body and alcoholic content.

Large numbers of police and riot police have been assembled in the towns where demonstrations were taking place. But security forces were being kept away out of sight.

## Thai "no" to U.S. is civilian victory

BANG KONG, (CSM). — The government's decision to refuse a withdrawal within four months of virtually all the American military men remaining in Thailand represents an appreciation of civilian authority in the influential Thai military establishment.

Leading generals, including the commander-in-chief, had been unmistakably clear in recent months that they desired a continuing American military presence in Thailand on a scale far larger than now is envisaged.

The government decision on the withdrawal issue, could help defuse some of the tension that has been building as a result of demands by the militant National Front Centre of Thailand (NSF) for a complete American withdrawal.

Prime Minister Kukrit Pramo's decision to insist on U.S. withdrawal could conceivably help defuse government candidates in the forthcoming election while highlighting his own prospects.

The Prime Minister is running

in a constituency in Bangkok that has a large number of military voters. Mr. Kukrit won election by the narrowest of margins in the same constituency in Thailand's last national election in early 1975. It is possible that his decision on the withdrawal of American servicemen will so anger leading Thai generals that they will swing the military vote against him.

The NSCT is obviously not completely convinced that the government is going to stick by its decision. Prime Minister Kukrit left open the possibility that a new government formed after the April 4 national election might make a new decision on the issue.

Prime Minister Kukrit also recently indicated that his country was prepared, as a good-will gesture, to return to Vietnam a helicopter flown to Thailand earlier this month by a defecting Vietnamese pilot.

Thailand's relations with Vietnam have failed to make any progress since the North Vietnam-

ese sent a high-level delegation to Bangkok almost a year ago. Hanoi has several times in recent months denounced the Thai government for continuing to tolerate an American military presence in Thailand.

Prime Minister Kukrit said that the decision to ask most of the remaining American military men to leave will mean the closure of a number of monitoring stations.

These are used to keep track of missiles and nuclear explosions in China as well as radio traffic and aircraft movements in the Indochina countries.

American military men say that much of the monitoring can be done by satellite and that Thai facilities, while useful, are not essential.

According to the Prime Minister, the Americans will also have to give up their foothold at the U Tapao air base on the Gulf of Siam. The base serves as a refueling station for American Navy anti-submarine planes flying over the Indian Ocean.

Talks between Thai and American negotiators over the possibility of the United States continuing to use monitoring and refueling facilities apparently broke down over the Thai insistence that Thailand have complete jurisdiction over American servicemen remaining in the country.

Under the Thai decision, more than 3,500 American servicemen are to leave Thailand by July 20. To remain indefinitely would be 270 American military advisers working under military assistance agreements.

At the height of the Vietnam war, more than 45,000 American servicemen were stationed in Thailand, most of them Air Force personnel supporting attacks on North Vietnam.



DEFENSE STRATEGY. — President Gerald Ford meets with Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the White House in Washington. From left are: General Louis Wilson, Marine Corps Commandant; General David C. Jones, Air Force Chief of Staff; Admiral James L. Holloway III, Chief of Naval Operations; Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements Jr.; Mr. Rumsfeld; the President; General Brent Scowcroft, head of the National Security Council; General George S. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs; and General Frederick C. Weyand, Army Chief



NO MORE COATS. — Brigitte Bardot takes part in a march in Paris on Friday, held to protest the slaughter of baby seals. (AP wirephoto).



## Miki continues to keep silent on Lockheed scandal

TOKYO, Apr. 3 (AFP) — Prime Minister Takeo Miki today reaffirmed his determination to uncover the "truth" of the alleged Lockheed payoffs in Japan.

In an opening statement at the outset of a press conference held Saturday morning at the prime minister's official residence, Prime Minister Miki said that his government would not leave the Lockheed case unclear.

He said he would have tax agents, police and public prosecutors make all-out efforts to investigate the scandal.

Since the case broke out in Japan, Mr. Miki said, the Japanese people must uncover the truth of the case for themselves.

Prime Minister Miki told the nationally televised press conference that there is no change in his stand that all data concerning the Lockheed scandal, including

## American oil concern is subject of takeover bid

FINDLAY, OHIO, Apr. 3 (R) — An American Oil concern with worldwide interests and a stake of Britain's highest offshore field is the subject of a takeover bid.

The company is Pan Ocean Oil Corporation which specialises in developing oil and natural deposits and heads the committee developing the Brae field, Britain's highest North Sea oil discovery.

Marathon Oil Company announced here yesterday that one of its subsidiaries, Marathon Energy Limited, is offering to acquire Pan Ocean for \$220 million.

Marathon oil said its energy subsidiary bought 3.26 million of Pan Ocean's 12.2 million shares yesterday together with \$15 million of Pan Ocean notes convertible into 1.87 million additional shares.

Pan Ocean has interests in Abu Dhabi, Canada, the East China Sea, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand, Tunisia and the United States.

Marathon operates a major refinery at Burghausen, West Germany, and is also active in the North Sea, Bolivia, Pakistan, Turkey, Ireland, Libya, and Thailand.

## \$120m to be raised by Bulgaria

LONDON, Apr. 3, (AFP) — Bulgaria is raising \$120 million by means of a five-year issue on the international market, it was announced here yesterday.

The sum is needed for expansion plans in the chemical industry, and an agreement was signed today between a consortium led by the Bank of America and the Bulgarian Bank for Foreign Trade.

## New fuels? — Other than oil, there's not much yet

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — For the past year Volkswagen has been testing alcohol as a possible replacement for gasoline.

A fleet of 22 Rabbits, 12 microbuses, and 11 Audis have driven more than 600,000 miles on a mixture of methanol and gasoline. Harvert Heitland of VW told those attending a conference here this month.

The Volkswagen experiments, paid for by the West German government, are designed to ensure a "smooth transition from gasoline-powered cars to methanol-gasoline-powered cars from 1980 onwards," said Dr Heitland.

So far, the German auto engineers have run into no major problems while burning a 15 per cent methanol mixture. Although mileage was slightly lower, the cost of running the Audis was less because of the high price of premium gasoline in Europe.

the names of "high government officials" allegedly involved in the case, should be made public in principle.

Asked on the New York Times reported Friday that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had provided funds to political parties in Japan, Mr. Miki said a thorough probe should be conducted.

He said there may be problems in which Japan must seek the co-operation of the United States in conducting a thorough probe into the matter.

Referring to the domestic political situation, Premier Miki called on opposition parties to co-operate in deliberating the fiscal 1976 budget.

Our people's livelihood will be seriously affected by the delay in diet approval on the new budget which is designed to get the Japanese economy back on the road to recovery.

The prime minister hoped that a special committee will be set up in the diet to probe the scandal and that the Lockheed problem and diet deliberations on the fiscal 1976 budget will not be handled together.

Mexico is extending its offshore fishing jurisdiction from 12 to 200 miles in June. This will not bar U.S. fishermen from important, tuna-rich areas of the Pacific — but it could mean paying substantial fees to fish waters that are now on the "high seas."

Cost hikes resulting from new tuna fishing regulations and license fees — now running from \$30,000 to \$50,000 a fishing trip within Mexico's present 12-mile limit — inevitably will be passed on to consumers, industry officials warn.

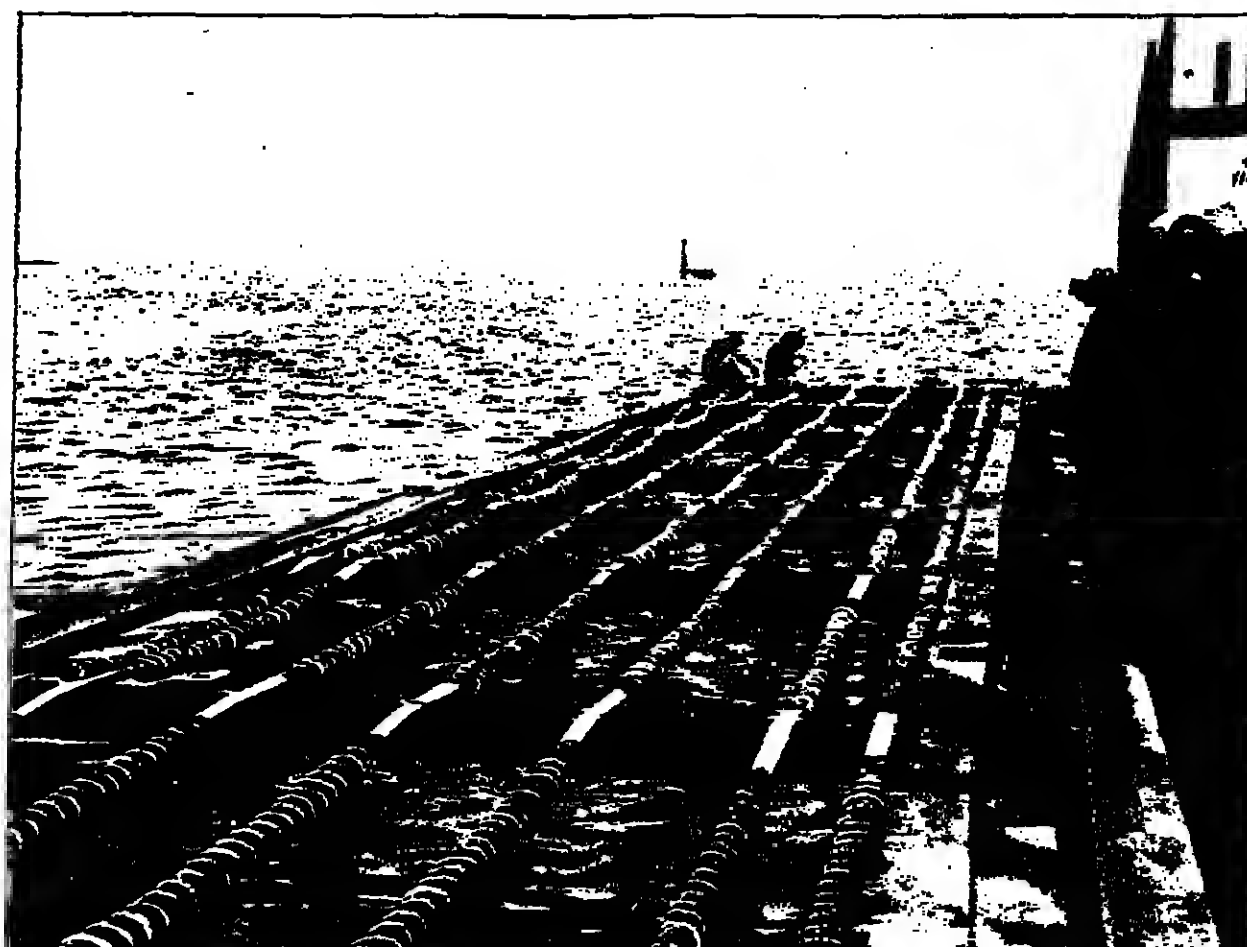
In addition, union and industry officials say new fees could run smaller-boat fishermen, incapable of going beyond the 200-mile limit, out of business.

U.S. and Mexican officials are expected to negotiate new access rights within the next 45 days.

According to the American Tuna Association more than 90 percent of America's tuna is caught in foreign waters. Most of it is netted by California fishermen in neighbouring Mexican waters, which annually provide some 50,000 tons. The rest comes principally from Ecuador, Costa Rica, and other Latin American countries.

The yellowfin tuna fishing area in the Pacific is limited by agreement to some 5 million square miles.

The 200-mile limit, if adopted by all coastal states, would reduce the present yellowfin tuna fishing area by 42 percent, according to August Felando, general manager of the American Tuna Association.



"GRASS SKIRT" PROTECTION. — This new ICI Seabed Protection System — designed to prevent seabed erosion around the base of offshore structures and so improve their stability — consists of a curtain of Terylene strands which is deployed around the base of the platform to reduce the force of water reaching the structure. When positioned under water, this new "grass skirt" combats the continuous scour effect of the sea which, if excessive, can endanger the stability of an offshore structure.

## "Chicken of the Sea" may soon fetch a kingly price

Mexico's action is in line with a trend, apparent this week at the UN Law of the Sea Conference in New York, to extend fishing rights to 200 miles.

The U.S. House and Senate conferees reached agreement this past week on legislation that would require foreign fishermen to get U.S. permits to fish within 200 miles of American shores, beginning March 1, 1977. President Ford has agreed to sign the bill. Backers hope the legislation will help preserve 14 species of fish.

The Tuna Research Foundation and the American Tuna Association in San Diego, home of the U.S. tuna industry, both lobbied against the bill.

Explaining their opposition, Mr. Felando said in an interview: "It will decrease production and increase costs. Two hundred miles doesn't work for tuna because they are so mobile; it is ridiculous for any one country to regulate tuna."

Just how much the price of a 6 1/2-ounce can of white oil-packed tuna which normally sells around 54 cents will jump because of national fishing limit extensions is not easy to predict, industry officials say.

"But it will be rather exorbitant compared to what we are accustomed to," says Doyle Gates, assistant director of the Tuna Research Foundation, a sort of chamber of commerce for the tuna industry.

The answers will have a major impact not only on the Argentine nation itself, but also on much of South America.

There is no doubt that the military, in ousting the beleaguered government of President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron late in March, took a course approved, albeit reluctantly, by a majority of Argentines.

They thus take power with the tacit approval of their fellow countrymen. That in itself is a good omen. It will at least temporarily bridge over the many political divisions which have split the nation for decades and contributed to so many of Argentina's problems.

But the military know they do not have anything approaching an electoral mandate. Much will depend upon their wisdom in the choice of civilian advisers that they promise to bring into the government.

But the test, however, will be the actual policies they adopt. Lt.

Joseph Colucci says their companies can build engines which will run on alcohol blends if they must, but they do not see the point.

"Our tests indicate that it will decrease fuel economy and increase hydrocarbon emissions," says Mr Colucci.

Although the Volkswagen tests did not show increased pollution levels of this type, the European results cannot be directly applied to America because of differences in engines, air quality standards, and fuel prices, says Dr Heitland.

Actually, the real advantages of methanol come when engines are designed to burn it straight. The Volkswagen scientist maintains. Their tests have shown there is a power gain of 10 per cent, the engine burns 17 per cent more efficiently, and exhaust emissions are drastically reduced.

The major drawback is that a methanol engine needs a special cold starter.

"Pure methanol is an excellent fuel," agree R.W. Hurn of the Energy Research and Development Administration, who has conducted government tests on methanol as an auto fuel.

The proposed fund with \$1,000 million to be furnished by industrialized and oil producing countries will finance agricultural development and food production projects of the developing nations.

The Japanese government plans to inform United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of its share by April 15, the sources said.

The creation of the fund was agreed on at a world food conference in Rome, 1974 to help developing countries suffering from acute food shortage.

Government officials hoped that the decision on Japan's share would place the country in a better position at a U.N. conference on trade and Development (UNCTAD) meeting scheduled for May in Nairobi, the sources added.

## Argentina sets free exchange as immediate

BUENOS AIRES, Apr. 3, (R) — Argentine Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz tonight indicated that the peso would be devalued, saying that the current exchange rate of peso against the dollar would be maintained only for fuel and newsprint imports.

But the minister did not say what exchange rates would be applied for other products.

Senor Martinez de Hoz said on television the exchange markets, closed following the military take-over on March 24, would be reopened on Monday. Strict measures would be taken to eliminate the currency black market.

Among other measures he announced during his 2-1/2 hour broadcast were increases in the price of fuel and public services. The creation of new taxes and a drastic reduction in public expenditure, partly by running the state payroll.

Senor Martinez de Hoz said the government's aim was to introduce a single free exchange rate for exports and imports, but this would be reached gradually.

Foreign investments would be allowed in the oil, mining and manufacturing industries from which they had been excluded by the ousted government of President Maria Estela Peron.

Other measures included unspecified increases in the prices of fuels and public services and a cut in public spending, partly by reducing the number of state workers.

Critics of Senora Peron's government said vast sums had been spent on patronage jobs.

The minister said that in its programme, the government had

opted for an intermediate solution rather than shock measures or gradualism.

But he said his measures would lead to price increases and a rise in unemployment.

The minister threatened measures against people in currency black market activities, which helped fuel inflation, and announced plans for price controls.

The rural sector would be given incentives to increase production, he said, and industry given state assistance for efficiency and output.

## ESCAP refuses USSR to join

BANGKOK, Apr. 3, — A move by the Soviet Union to join the Asia-Pacific Economic and Social Commission (ESCAP) was thwarted at a session which concluded it was learnt here today.

The Asia-Pacific Economic and Social Commission (ESCAP) is a joint ESCAP-Intercommunications unit to set up a regional link-up and ties in this field.

The Soviet move after the United Nations ruled that the Soviet Union was not within the ESCAP and therefore not eligible for the constitution needed for the formation of the teleco.

The same rule applied to other non-regional members, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

## Argentina's new leaders face a gargantuan task of economic survival and unification

BUENOS AIRES, (CSM). — Can Argentina's new military rulers succeed where previous civilian and military governments over the past 20 years failed?

Can they begin to solve the legion of political, economic and social problems which have contributed to a national malaise making Argentina the great tragedy of Latin America?

The answers will have a major impact not only on the Argentine nation itself, but also on much of South America.

There is no doubt that the military, in ousting the beleaguered government of President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron late in March, took a course approved, albeit reluctantly, by a majority of Argentines.

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Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla, the army commander who heads the new military junta, is a stern taskmaster, a tough professional soldier, and a staunch Roman Catholic.

But this no-nonsense approach is relieved by a warmth and friendliness which he employed as army commander.

Although he has kept his own counsel in recent months, it is thought that he wants to form a government of national unification—and likely will include politicians and others representing a wide spectrum of ideas.

He is known to believe that there are numerous Peronista economists who could serve in government, but at the same time he is not so keen on Peronista labour leaders.

This could prove a problem, for labour has been the backbone of the Peronista movement for 30 years.

The most pressing problems that General Videla and his fellow officers in the army, navy,

and air force face at the moment are: soaring inflation, last year neared 350 per cent; agricultural production, a zero for 1975, and increased bankruptcies.

Finding solutions to these problems will be difficult, the deep and bitter political unrest in Argentina prove even harder.

The suspension of political activity and the breakdown of congress, two steps, should help in the range.

They are no substitute for long-range efforts to unify Argentina together. General Videla needs to give Argentina a new sense of direction, a new sense of purpose, a new sense of hope.

Not only Argentines, but other Latin Americans are watching to see how he follows through on his promises.

For neighbouring Argentina has been its own South America—and a decade of economic stagnation, while Argentina slipped backwards, means worry that economic Argentina could run into Brazil and Chile.

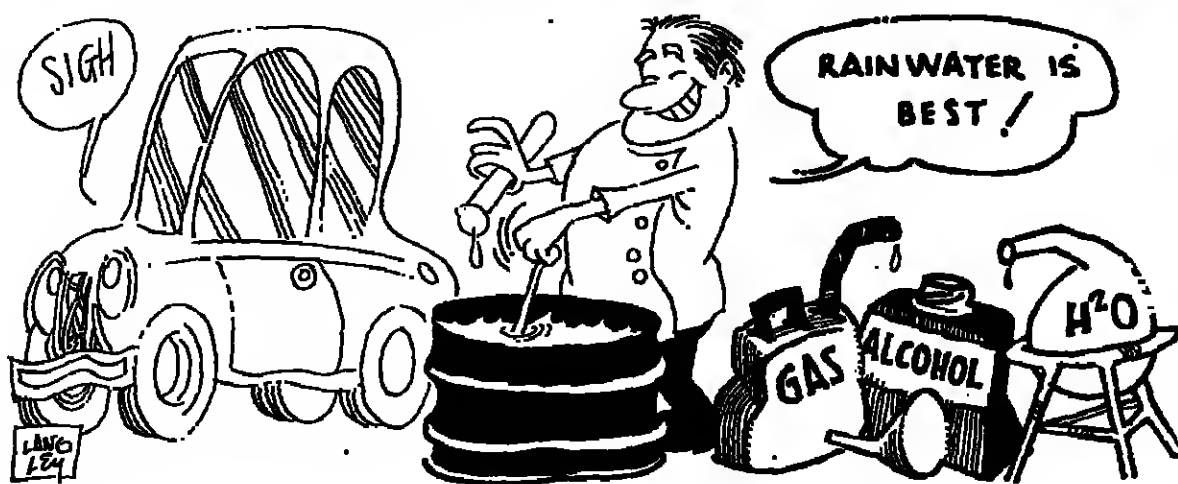
"Progress in Brazil, progress in Argentina, progress in Latin America, progress in the world," says a Brazilian diplomat recently. "It is not lost on Latin observers, moreover, that Argentina joins the growing South American government, not controlled or dominated by any one country."

Only Colombia and Venezuela have civilian governments.

Exchange Rates

Following are the exchange rates at the close of business yesterday. Figures denote buying prices in Jordanian fils.

U.K. sterling . . . 634  
U.S. dollar . . . 330  
German mark . . . 130  
French franc . . . 70  
Swiss franc . . . 130  
Saudi riyal . . . 93  
Lebanese pound . . . 130  
Syrian pound . . . 83  
(Iraqi) dinar . . . 918  
Kuwaiti dinar . . . 1112  
Egyptian pound . . . 458  
U.A.E. dirham . . . 83



هكذا من الأفضل



# Mexico City - All pressed in and no place to grow

MEXICO CITY (AP) — It was about 2 a.m. when Arturo Acosta, a 56 a day unskilled labourer awoke to find about a dozen policemen pulling down his shack.

Accused of being a squatter, Acosta fled into the night with his wife and 2-1/2 year-old daughter and hid in the bushes as the last of his shanty came crashing down. Acosta is one of an estimated 2 million people living on land claimed by someone else in this country of 58 million.

Twenty-five years ago, the Arturo Acosta of Mexico might have struggled, picked up their belongings and moved someplace else in the city where they could build a shack and the land could be used free.

But Acosta and many others among the estimated 300,000 squatters living in a belt of what Mexicans call "lost cities" around the capital say they are going to fight for land they occupy.

Mexico City has a population of about 10 million. The city now fills the circular Valley of Mexico and there is little room left.

Landowners who once ignored squatters are having them evicted as land prices hit \$15 a square foot in the outlying areas of the city.

Clashes between squatters and the police have grown more frequent. Slum leaders talk of revolution.

There is little chance that squatters, whom leftists are trying to organize, and a dozen urban guerrilla groups now robbing banks and killing policemen, can successfully launch a revolution. But it is clear that the seeds of social conflict sown many years ago are being cultivated by the radical left.

The government is attacking the land problem, but the measures being taken don't appear to be coping, fully with the crush of poor streaming into the cities.

The bus stations are filled daily with sad, bewildered peasants coming to the city seeking a better life. They carry their belongings in paper sacks, boxes and cardboard suitcases.

Mexico created its first agrarian reform ministry earlier this year under President Luis Echeverria, 65, years after the start of a revolution which had as primary goal to give land to Mexico's peasants.

The minister of the new department, Augusto Gomez Villanueva, has about 9,000 employees and a \$65 million budget for this year. According to recent official statistics, more than 20 million acres of land have been distributed among Mexican peasants in the last 40 years.

But, other poor people waiting in the wings are impatient. "It's better to die fighting than to die of hunger," said Francisco de la Cruz Velasco, the leader of the slum area Iztacalco in the capital. More than 5,000 people are crowded into roughly a square-block area of shacks.

De la Cruz calls himself a militant leftist. His dirt-floor office is in one of the shacks, next to a pig pen. The office is filled with sounds of grunting porkers, barnyard odors and large posters of Che Guevara, Ho Chi Minh, Marx, Lenin and other Mexican guerrillas.

"Our struggle for revolution is not necessarily to overthrow this government," he said, his voice rising over the sounds of pigs and the chickens and ducks outside. "We're trying to win dignity for our people. We're trying to work within the system."

"But if we fail, we'll be forced to use other means — more violent if you will. We have lost many comrades."

"First they try to buy us, and if they fail, they kill us. If the political system of Mexico fails us, we will continue to fight, whether it is in the mountains or here in Iztacalco."

Iztacalco is not much different from the dozens of other slums in Mexico City.

The 5,000 people there claim a right to the land by having inhabited it for five years, an interpretation of a part of Mexico's constitution.

There is no sewage or garbage service.

Rivulets of sewage flow in open ditches in the maze of shanties. The shacks are made of whatever can be found — tar paper, cardboard scrap lumber, sheets of plastic and rocks. Piles of garbage surround the slum. Rats frolic in the filth. Scattered throughout the pile of gray misery are big white banners with red letters, pledging a fight to the end. One banner shows three workers holding tools in the air. The hammer of one worker is almost crossing a sickle held by another.

A public address system in de la Cruz's office harangues the residents from sun-up to sundown. Children in groups sometimes pause in their play, shout slogans in unison in reply to the public address system and fling their little fists into the air in power salutes.

The police have surrounded the area for several weeks. About a month ago, 28 of the slum people were injured when policemen armed with clear-plastic shields, riot helmets, tear gas and three-foot-long truncheons charged into a crowd. The police, who said they were there to prevent trouble, claimed they were attacked by squatters throwing rocks.

After his shack was destroyed by the police in another slum several miles away, Arturo Acosta moved up the hill in the same area. More than 4,000 squatters live there atop a solidified bed of lava.

Dozens of other shanties, made from basketball-size chunks of

lava piled atop each other without mortar also have been knocked down by the police, the squatters said. About three dozen squatters were arrested in a confrontation with the police three weeks ago.

A police colonel and other police officers have been going from door to door of the shanties, advising residents they had better move off the land claimed by people wanting to sell it for upper class housing projects.

"We will fight for our homes if they try to come through and tear them all down," said Acosta. "Sure we have no guns, but students at the university have told us they will come to help us fight."

Acosta came to Mexico City to earn a better living, the same reason as thousands of others pouring into the capital each year.

"I was working in a manganese mine in Hidalgo," a state adjoining the state of Mexico, he said. "I was dirty work. A man can't hardly breathe in the dust. I got

three fingers blown off by a dynamite cap. I was making \$1.25 a day."

"My brother who lived in Mexico City came to visit me," said Acosta. "He said I could do a lot better in the capital."

Acosta hopped a clattering third-class bus with his few personal belongings and hopes of making \$40, maybe even \$80 a week, he said. Five days later he was pushing an ice cream cart in the capital.

"Some days I made 40 cents and other days I made \$4," he said. He now makes the minimum daily wage as an unskilled labourer.

Will he go back to the country if forced off the land he occupies now?

"I can't go back," he said. "I'm married now. I have a wife and child to support. There's no schools and no food where I come from. And a man can't make enough to stay alive in the country."

## Romantic East in London



Agnes brought more than a hint of desert romance to a Chelsea pavement recently when she modelled yellow harem pants with overskirt, yellow silk ties and lilac bandana.

## Keeping an American Indian art form alive

SITKA, ALASKA (CSM). — Raymond Nielsen has "always had a drive to help perpetuate a art of totem pole carving."

reminiscent of hearing considerations talk about its becoming a Soviet Union, the Alaska native, says, SCAP and I imagine that—although I didn't realize it—this was an immediate concern to me."

That's why Mr. Nielsen, who turned to carving when he was 10, a member of the staff of the National Historical Park, where he not only carves totem poles but teaches young people how to do it too.

People who visit the centre in see him at work in the demonstration area or in the workshop; they also can watch the expert carvers who obtain free construction from this talented pole expert.

Mr Nielsen's unusual Park and service job was first funded in 1969 by the National Indian Arts and Crafts Board and the local Alaska Native Brotherhood. In 1972 the U.S. National Park Service, but since helped provide facilities and funding for this totem pole carving artist in residence position.

The building that is shared by National Park Service and the

Indian Cultural Center has two wings. In the skylighted north wing, Mr Nielsen has his shop and his totem pole workshop. There are power tools handy but, Mr Nielsen explains: "I use the power tools only to get the basic semi-circular shape from the milled wood. From that point on, everything is done by hand."

Mr Nielsen and the students use both straight and curve-bladed knives in their carving. Before students begin work on totems, they learn how to handle the knives safely and study the dozen basic cuts that Mr Nielsen has carved into demonstration boards. "After a student can duplicate each of these cuts well," he says, "then he can begin his own pole."

Most of the students are teenagers who carve during their free time. But some of Mr Nielsen's "craftsmen" come for credit in a totem-carving class set up in co-operation with Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka.

Although much of Mr Nielsen's work is available for his students to copy, he explains, "After they master the techniques, students find it's easy to be imaginative. They work out their own designs, based upon their

own research into Indian mythology and totem lore."

The emblems found on totems have a special tribal, community, and mythological significance. Mr Nielsen, for example, can claim through his family background the porpoise as his emblem; his clan is the Chockoneidi. His wife can claim the frog as an emblem, and she falls under the raven sign. Her clan is Katch Adi.

The students decide on their totem emblems on the basis of individual research and family ties.

They generally carve them into the six basic types of totems: the house pillars, mortuary poles, memorial poles, heraldic poles, potlatch poles, and shame or ridicule poles.

However, there's little solid information on Indian totems because Indian tribes felt their totems were private: They guarded their secrets.

The chance to help students keep the art alive is all-important to Mr Nielsen.

"Even if I never develop any fine artists here, I think I carry my work here a little farther than just teaching totem pole carving. Through the art, I am able to teach students a little about the culture and heritage of the Indian. Even though many of them will not become artists, each learns enough about his heritage so that one day he will hand it down."

Those neophytes who stay with it often become professional. Mr Nielsen says that when they begin to turn out quality work, they can go ahead on a "one-to-one basis"; this means they can give one project to the cultural centre for display and can have free materials to duplicate their work for themselves. They may either keep or sell the second piece.

Mr Nielsen's work is widely known throughout the West. Although he sells most of it to private collectors, he says "no" to the idea of going into the business of carving totem poles to market them.

Mr Nielsen is involved with other aspects of Indian culture besides the totem carvings. He also is a volunteer director of an Indian dance group consisting of natives ranging from youngsters to senior citizens. This group performs native dances for special events, holidays, and civic occasions. It is one of his many projects that fall in the category of what he calls "promoting Indianness." "I firmly believe in the utilization of both cultures," he says.

## Cinema RAINBOW

TEL. 25155

Elle Court,  
Elle Court,  
la Banlieue

in colour

Starring:

Martha Keller,  
Jacques Higelin

Show time :  
3.30, 6.00, 8.30 p.m.  
Additional show on:  
Friday & Sunday  
at 10.30 a.m.

## Television

Channel 3 & 6 :  
6:00 Quran  
6:10 Cartoons  
6:30 Six million dollar man  
8:00 News in Arabic  
Channel 3 :  
7:30 Special programme on Books Day  
8:30 Arabic series  
9:10 Wrestling

Channel 6 :  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Varieties  
8:30 And mothers makes five  
9:00 Men and machine  
9:10 The explorers  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Hawaii Five-0 (on both channels)

## Amman Airport

Departures :  
6.50 Aqaba  
8.00 Beirut (MEA)  
9.30 Rome  
10.00 Cairo  
12.00 Cairo (EA)  
12.05 London (BA)  
12.15 Kuwait (KAC)  
14.45 Doha, Dubai (GA)  
18.45 Baghdad, Kuwait  
19.00 Bahrain, Bangkok  
20.00 Jeddah  
20.30 Teheran

Arrivals :  
8.25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi  
8.30 Aqaba  
11.00 Cairo (EA)  
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)  
13.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)  
16.30 Cairo  
16.40 Paris, Athens  
16.45 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva  
16.55 London  
17.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt  
18.00 Rome  
18.30 Beirut (MEA)

## Radio

(On 886 KHZ) :

7.00 Breakfast show  
7.30 News Bulletin  
7.45 Morning melodies  
8.00 Sign off  
12.00 Pop session (part I)  
13.00 News Summary  
13.03 Pop session (part II)  
14.00 News Bulletin  
14.10 Radio magazine  
14.30 Opera in Germany  
15.00 Classical music  
15.30 Light Instrumentals  
16.00 Old favourites  
16.30 Easy listening  
17.00 Music  
18.00 News Summary  
18.05 Listener's choice  
18.30 Industry and technology  
18.45 Music  
19.00 News Bulletin  
19.10 Songs  
19.30 Sign off

## Market Prices

Almond (Syrian) : 80-120  
Almond (local) : 100-140  
Almond (dry) : 60-100  
Apples (golden) : 120-160  
Apples (starken) : 160-200  
Bell pepper : 200-240  
Bananas : 150-190  
Cabbage : 40-55  
Cauliflower : 50-90  
Carrots (yellow) : 50-75  
Cucumbers (small) : 160-200  
Cucumbers (large) : 80-120  
Eggplant : 100-130  
Grape fruit : 40-55  
Garlic : 40-60  
Lettuce (large) : 60-80  
Lettuce (small) : 30-50  
Lemon : 70-100  
Horse beans : 70-100  
Marrow (small) : 80-120  
Marrow (large) : 40-60  
Orange : 80-110  
Onions (dry) : 100-140  
Onions (green) : 80-120  
Potatoes (Egyptian) : 70-110

## Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors :  
Dr. Elias Iskandar : (38477)  
Dr. Yousef Is'ies : (38477)

Pharmacies :  
Palestine : (25216)  
Adnan : (39652)  
University : (44554)

Taxis :  
Khayyam : (41541)  
Firas : (23427)  
Asfour : (23230)

## Where to lunch and dine Today

The Diplomat  
Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sout wa Soura" Tel 38569 Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

## CHINESE Restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

## STEAKHOUSE

Under new Swedish management — Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and La Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. kindly book your table.

## Tonight's TV Features

### THE EXPLORERS ROALD AMUNDSEN

The story of ten men and one woman who made remarkable journeys and chronicled them. By 1911 the race for the ultimate goal of exploration, the South Pole, had reached its final round. Against the terrible conditions of Polar travel a Norwegian, Roald Amundsen, was to prove victorious. His competitor, Captain Scott died in the attempt.

### HAWAII 5-0

### THE WATER FRONT STEAL

The Director of a commercial company accuses Hawaii 5-0 of collusion with gang stealing waterfront warehouses.



## —2 killed in bomb explosion—

## Portuguese election campaign off and running

LISBON, Apr. 3 (R) — A time bomb killed a Catholic priest and a 19-year-old girl in Northern Portugal today on the eve of the election campaign for the country's first freely-chosen parliament in 50 years.

The priest, Padre Maximino de Sousa was standing in the elections for the far left-wing Popular Democratic Union (PUDU).

The Catholic church, which forbids priests to involve themselves with Marxist groups, had suspended him from his duties because of his political activity. Police said the girl was one of his pupils.

The bomb exploded in their car as they drove away from a village near the northern town of Vila Real.

In the electioneering process itself, the two latest opinion polls gave the socialist party a narrow lead, with just over 30 per cent of the vote and almost the same for the Conservative Portuguese Democratic Party (CDS), the independent weekly Expresso reported. But about half those questioned had still not made up their minds.

If the polls are reflected in the election results the centre right PPD and the conservative CDS will win about 55 per cent of the vote, thus eliminating any chance of a left wing government coming to power.

The way for the elections was cleared last night with the promulgation of a new constitution to replace the 1933 law drawn up by the old right-wing dictatorship overthrown two years ago.

Today's newspaper headlines betrayed a mood of euphoria that another big step had been taken towards democracy. But rejoicing was marred by the bomb attack and by doubt whether the new constitution was viable.

A rough reception for socialist leader Mario Soares on the conservative island of Madeira and a warning from a military commander that a coup was being prepared against "the revolution and socialism" added to the pre-electoral tension.

Tomorrow's official start to the campaign for the April 25 ballot means that all 14 participating parties have equal time and space in the news media and no more opinion polls can be published.

## Explosive abortion issue may force Italian elections

ROME, April 3 (R) — Tens of thousands of women marched through Rome today protesting this week's anti-abortion vote in parliament — the issue which has brought Italy close to a general election.

The demonstration, called by feminist, civil rights and leftwing groups, was the biggest ever to take place in Catholic Italy on this sensitive question its organisers said.

Women from all over Italy marched in the demonstration to demand unrestricted rights to abortion. One colourful banner proclaimed "we are not birth machines for cheap labour."

Commentators were meanwhile unanimous in predicting an election as the most likely outcome of a deep split over abortion between the dominant Christian Democrats and the socialists, whose

support is essential to keep them in power.

An election could result in Italy's powerful Communist Party sharing power here for the first time.

The socialists yesterday threatened to bring down the fragile 50-day-old minority cabinet headed by signor Aldo Moro after the Christian Democrats temporarily allied themselves with the far-right wing on Thursday to push through a restrictive parliamentary amendment affecting the abortion reform bill.

The socialists said they now want a referendum to settle the abortion question. But this was widely interpreted as meaning that they really want elections, as the conservative wing of the Christian Democrat Party is also believed to do.

## Greece expresses anxiety over U.S.-Turkish agreement

ATHENS, Apr. 3, (R) — Greece insisted today that the new American-Turkish bases agreement created a dangerous situation in the Eastern Mediterranean by upsetting the existing balance of power between Greece and Turkey.

An authoritative Greek diplomatic source said Greece is likely to seek an agreement similar to that between the U.S. and Turkey. It would be in exchange for the continued operation of American bases here.

The source said the government stuck its view about the bases pact with Turkey despite a statement last night by a U.S. spokesman that the agreement did not represent any danger to NATO and would not upset the balance of power.

The American spokesman rejected Greek assertion about the pact, under which Turkey will receive \$1,000 million in military grants and loans over the next four years in exchange for the reopening of 26 American bases on Turkish soil.

## Arabs lift ban on British Leyland

ALEXANDRIA, April 3 (R) — Arab League officials meeting here have lifted a six-year-old ban on the British Leyland Motor Corporation trading with the Arab World, it was announced today.

The corporation and its 97 affiliate companies were among four groups taken off the blacklist of the Arab boycott office, an Arab League Agency, after they proved they had stopped trading with Israel.

The decisions were announced by Mr. Mohammed Mahgoub, Commissioner-General of the Boycott Office, at the end of an 11-day conference.

The other companies taken off the list were the British group General Electric and their 22 affiliate firms, the Swiss company Sika, which produced building materials, and the Romanian airline Tarom.

Mr. Mahgoub said that some companies and banks, which had applied to be removed from the blacklist, had been given six months in which to sever their ties with Israel.

These included Barclay's bank and the Lonrho Corporation, both of Britain, Volkswagen of West Germany and the Romanian oil company Petrol Export. Their appeals would be reviewed after they had submitted documents proving they were adhering to the economic boycott of Israel.

Mr. Mahgoub said the conference had imposed a trading ban on 16 companies and their affiliate companies. He did not identify the companies.

The boycott rules were not based on religious or racial grounds but were directed against the strengthening of Israel's economy, industries and war efforts, he said.



FORMAL WEAR — With the first female cadets scheduled to enter the service academies in the United States this summer, new standard uniforms have been approved for classes, parades, and leisure and social wear. Here is Full Dress Blue for women midshipmen at the Naval Academy in Annapolis (Maryland).

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GOOD BUT NOT GREAT. — Crystal Palace's goal keeper makes a diving save, but his team was trod under by Southampton 2-0 Saturday. (AP wirephoto).

## Lebanese leaders jockey for political power

Mr. Junblatt. But he has made no effort to ingratiate himself with the powerful right wing among his fellow Maronite Christians.

Mr. Edde accused one of them, National Liberal leader Camille Chamoun, of trying to foment trouble in the Byblos district. Mr. Edde's own constituency and one of the few places spared the butchery of the civil war.

The rightists were also upset by visits he made during the fighting to his many friends in Western capitals, and by the criticism of their policy which he made while there.

They might be joined in their opposition to Mr. Edde's candidacy by many of the Palestinian leaders, who oppose his oft-repeated calls for greater government control of commando activities in Lebanon.

Remarks about a Syrian "mandate" in Lebanon which Mr. Edde made while on his foreign travels, are not likely to endear him to Damascus either.

The Lebanese right is likely to support Mr. Sarkis' election but about him too there are widespread reservations arising from his long association with former president Fouad Chehab.

General Chehab aroused great resentment for the wide use he made of the military intelligence bureau in conducting his internal policies.

Despite being dubbed a 'Chehabist', 51-year old Mr. Sarkis has this in his favour — he is considered a representative of the modernising technocracy that has been slow to emerge in Lebanon until now. It is mainly for this reason that the local press says that Syria is amenable to his candidacy.

But Mr. Junblatt resolutely opposes any Syrian influence in the elections here, and will probably oppose their favourite.

With opinions for and against

the front-runners so deeply entrenched, it is quite possible that the deputies will seek a compromise solution by electing someone other than Mr. Edde or Mr. Sarkis. Some names are already being mentioned in the press.

Mr. Edde's younger brother Pierre, 54, is one possibility. A quiet man, he holds more rightist if somewhat similar views to his brother but his enlightened businessman's mentality does not arouse rightwing wrath.

His experience as president of a sizeable Beirut bank gives him some of the economic expertise which is one of Mr. Sarkis' main assets.

Three former ministers are also mentioned — a 58-year old lawyer, Jean Aziz, would, if elected, be the first Lebanese president to come from the depressed southern region.

Mr. Pierre Helou, 46, a businessman, comes from the same clan as former president Charles Helou. Civil servant Michel al-Khoury, 49, is the son of the first president of independent Lebanon.

Another possible candidate is Mr. Manoel Younis, 55, a deputy and author of several works on Lebanese politics who once taught in the University of Venezuela.

One thing is virtually certain about the next president of Lebanon. Unless the Moslems make a last minute surprise move, he will be a Maronite Christian, keeping alive the tradition that has survived since the conclusion of the unwritten national pact in 1943.

Mr. Junblatt's demand for the secularisation of the state would give him access to the country's top three posts, from which he is at present barred because he belongs to the wrong sect. He is a Druze.

But no one has yet challenged the existing agreement by proposing a non-Maronite as the next Lebanese president.

## If Turkish representation proportionate Greeks will bow to Turkish Cypriot demands

NICOSIA, April 3 (AFP) — Greek Cypriots will bow to Turkish Cypriot demands for a federal republic of Cyprus but insist that the Turkish-controlled region must be limited to about 20 per cent of the divided island's territory, an authoritative Greek Cypriot source said here today.

The source said these were among the conditions set out by the Greek Cypriot community for a peaceful settlement on the island, which were handed over today to United Nations representative Javier Perez De Cuellar by

Greek Cypriot negotiator Clerides.

The source said the Greek Cypriot proposal allowed for recognition of Turkish Cypriot demands for a bi-regional let public but demanded powers for the federal government. This would have the number of Turkish Cypriot representatives proportionate to the size of the community, according to the proposal.

The same principle governs the size of the Turkish-controlled zone, the source present, they rule approximately one-third of Cyprus as result of Turkish invasion in 1974.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, U.N. Secretary General K. Waldheim's personal representative in Cyprus, later handed the Cypriot proposals to Raulo, the head of the Turkish Cypriot community. The Turkish Cypriots are to hand over proposals for a settlement by the end of next week.

## Soviet U.N. mission protests over N. shooting

MOSCOW, April 3 (R) — Soviet mission to the U.N. has lodged a strong protest with U.S. mission there over firing at the Soviet building yesterday, Tass News Agency said.

In its protest note, the mission stressed that this fourth time shuts down at its building, Tass said. "The USSR mission demands investigation, detention and punishment for the guilty persons for the guilty persons who can shirk to avert and prevent similar terrorist actions in the future and to guarantee the security of the USSR mission and its personnel," Tass added.

The mission's note was the latest Soviet protest to the anti-Soviet violence and provocations the first of which was made on February 25 at the home of the Soviet U.N. representative.

Filler: The world's largest company is the Exxon Corporation, with 137,000 employees valued at \$25,075 as of Jan. 1, 1974.

AFTER 50 YEARS. — Portuguese President Francisco de Costa Gomes signs into law on Friday the first democratic constitution that Portugal has had in 50 years. (AP wirephoto).

## —English football roundup—

## Manchester United comes on strong

LONDON, Apr. 3, (R) — The young lions of Manchester United defeated Derby County 2-0 to gain a place in the English Football Association Cup final against second division Southampton, who ended the dreams of Crystal Palace by beating them 2-0 today.

Queen's Park Rangers extended their first division lead with a 2-1 triumph over Newcastle while Liverpool moved into second spot with 1-0 morning win over Everton.

In the Scottish CUP, Hearts and Dumbarton drew 0-0 and will replay to decide who meets Glasgow Rangers in the final on May 1. But the English semi-final matches held the spotlight today and the youngsters of United got two goals from Gordon Hill as they showed class and composure beyond their years to gain a mea-

sure of revenge against Derby, who had taken three points from their two league meetings this season.

They have been chasing the first division lead all this season as well as proving themselves the most exciting club in the nation.

Southampton, meanwhile, engaged in a dour struggle against Palace that for most of the contest looked just what it was — a clash between teams from the second and third division.

The Saints put their greater experience to good use late in the game, breaking the deadlock in the 72nd minute through Paul Gilchrist and adding a second five minutes later when David Peach scored on a penalty.

United and Southampton will clash in the final at Wembley on May 1.

Alan Gowling, the first divi-

on's leading scorer, brought his tally for the season to 29 by netting for Newcastle after 15 minutes. Defender Frank McLintock six minutes later and the game appeared headed for a certain draw until Stan Bowles found the target ten seconds from time.

The Rangers still lead the First Division with 53 points, while Liverpool is second with 51. Manchester United and Derby both have 50, but Derby has a game in hand over Rangers while United has played two less than the leaders.

Leeds United maintained their slender hopes with a 2-1 triumph at home over struggling Burnley, and Leeds now has 48 points. Distant sixth in the table is now Tottenham, who moved up by winning a London derby against Arsenal 2-0, spurs have 40 points.

Burnley's defeat by Leeds left them four points from Birmingham and in serious danger of relegation. Sheffield United, the bottom club and already certain to play in the second division next season, scored their first triumph away from home this season and only their third victory of the season by defeating Norwich 3-1.

In the Second Division Bristol Rovers saw their lead reduced to one point after they lost 2-1 to Blackpool. Sunderland gained ground by holding NottsCounty to a scoreless draw in Nottingham and West Bromwich Albion took over third spot from Bolton Wanderers with a 3-0 decision over Carlisle.

Hereford gained a 1-1 draw with Port Vale and now leads Division three by five points.

## Fly the Royal Jet

### Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west...with our good service we make our customers happy...they never say goodbye, we always see them again.